

1864

844

THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS'

MILLENNIAL STAR.

"Behold, the day of the Lord cometh, cruel both with wrath and fierce anger, to lay the land desolate: and he shall destroy the sinners thereof out of it."—ISAIAH.

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Price One Penny.

MINUTES OF A GENERAL COUNCIL HELD IN FARM STREET CHAPEL, BIRMINGHAM, COMMENCING THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1863.

(Continued from page 134.)

3.15, p.m.
The hymn, "Hosannah to the great Messiah," &c., was sung. Prayer by Elder P. P. Pratt.

After the hymn, "This earth was once a garden place," &c., was sung, Elder George G. Bywater said—Brethren, I scarcely need say I feel well, as, I presume, I may be expected to do so. I am very thankful for the privilege of meeting with you, my brethren, who are laboring in the vineyard. I have enjoyed myself very much, both yesterday and to-day, in the benign and heavenly influence which has been here during our Council, and in listening to the instructions we have received. As I am called upon to report the field I am more immediately concerned with, I shall endeavor to do so without preaching; and will try to speak to the point, for, I believe, there are those here who are more qualified to preach than I am. Ever since I have been here I have enjoyed my labors. Since I have been on my mission I have received three appointments,—the first to the Worcestershire Conference, the second to the Cardiff Conference, and the

third to the Eastern Glamorgan Conference, where I now preside. I can say I have felt great joy in my labors among the people. I have been sent through the different Conferences, comprising the Welsh Mission, under Elder Jeremy's direction; but, lately, I have had plenty to do in my own Conference. I have been blessed while preaching the Gospel to the people; and in all the labors of the ministry, I have been very much assisted by the Travelling Elders and the local Priesthood. They have labored cheerfully, and have always been ready to do whatever was required of them. I have felt it my duty to teach the people the principle of obedience—not because it was my dictum, but because I desired to see them appreciate the principles of the Gospel. I have, also, endeavored to teach the Saints, as far as I could, to understand those principles; and to induce them to do the same, I have practiced them myself. With regard to the principle of Tithing, I can say that the people in the Eastern Glamorgan Conference are the most able, of any people in any other Conference in Wales, to sustain the

Church funds. Tithing is observed by the majority of the Saints. They pay liberally to the Mission Fund, and, on account of their emigration, to the Individual Emigration Account, and every other fund. I can say, that those who have paid their Tithing, in a liberal spirit, have experienced the blessings of God—they are the most willing and ready to do all they can for their brethren. Scores have borne testimony to brother Jeremy and myself, that they have been blessed since they paid their Tithing, both temporally and spiritually. When out of employment, they have found their way opened up in a miraculous manner. Many who have recently joined the Church have commenced to pay their Tithing, and they, too, can testify of the good results which have been derived from obedience to this principle. We have not cut off any body for not paying Tithing; but we have for committing sin. It is those who have been cut off in this way who are the most ready to show their hostility to the Work, and who have joined a horde of characters who have come from America to lead away the good, faithful Saints, but whose efforts, however, have signally failed. Our meetings are very well attended, and many have, after a few visits, become convinced of the truth of our principles, and offered themselves for baptism. We have baptized 84 persons during the year, and the prospects for this year are exceedingly bright and encouraging. There were 54 Saints who emigrated, last season, from the Conference. May we be blessed in our Council, is my prayer. Amen.

Elder John G. Holman, in representing the Cheltenham District, said—I can say, with those who have spoken before me, that I am thankful for the privilege of being here, and of listening to the reports of the various Districts. I stand up under somewhat different circumstances to those who have preceded me, as it is the first time I have been called to report my District on an occasion like the present. I noticed, while the brethren were speaking, how the fields of labor vary in circumstances, condition and prospects. As far as my field is concerned, I am quite satisfied with it.

I would be glad to see it better, though it might be a great deal worse; we hope, however, to continue the improvement we have commenced. I am very well satisfied with the brethren who are laboring with me, and would like to retain them; but, of course, I feel to bend my feelings to the changes and appointments which may be made at this Council. Paul said,—“Not many mighty, not many noble are called; but God hath chosen the foolish things of the world to confound the wise;” perhaps I am one of the foolish things; however, we are doing the best we can in the Cheltenham District, and we do not wish to do anything that will make us feel ashamed of ourselves. If there is an emigration the approaching season, I am sure that many will emigrate—many more than went to Zion last season. When I went to the District I found, in many cases, that the children of the Saints had not been properly looked after. I scarcely found an instance where the children, although at a suitable age, were in the Church. I have, therefore, deemed it wise to teach them the necessity of baptism, and have not let any opportunity pass of baptizing them myself. I consider that it is an important part of the responsibilities resting upon the parents, to have their children in the Church. I have found that too little attention has been paid to the children’s welfare. There are several strangers who continue to come to our meetings; and I tell them that, if they persist in coming to hear us, they will become Latter-day Saints in the end. Occasionally we have had a “dust” in Cheltenham—our enemies feeling that we were a little too zealous in making converts. Brethren, I know that if we do right, while we are on our missions, it will result to our advantage. I pray the Lord to enable us to take that course which will be right in his sight, and that his Spirit may be with us. Amen.

Elder M. F. Farnsworth, in representing the Newcastle-on-Tyne District, said—I can say I have had a time of rejoicing in associating with you, whose voices are so familiar, and whose society I have enjoyed under very different circumstances to those

which at present surround us. I feel glad that I have come on this mission, and regard it as the school of experience. I am pleased to represent the Newcastle-on-Tyne District, where I have labored about seventeen months. I was appointed to preside over that District after the release of Elder John S. Gleason to return home. For some time after the emigration I was alone in the District, having none but the local Priesthood to assist me in the labors of my ministry. The District comprises two Conferences—Newcastle-on-Tyne and Durham. It extends over a large tract of country—including, within its limits, three counties. In order to manage the business and attend to the wants of the Saints better, I have divided the District into four sub-districts. I have gone from house to house among the Saints with the Elders who have, since the emigration, been appointed to labor with me. The Travelling Elders who have been assisting me are James A. Cunningham and Charles A. Benson. We have baptized 129 persons during the past year, and emigrated 110. We find a great many who were cut off eight or nine years ago, desirous of returning to the Church. They confess they have been miserable since they unwisely left the Church, and want to renew their first works. As regards the prospects for emigration, I can safely say that the number who will go, the coming season, will exceed last season's considerably. Our financial condition is not so good as I would like to represent it; still we are pretty nearly clear from the debt that was hanging upon the District when I received my appointment. I have adopted a rigid system of economy, and hope that we shall, by its adoption, be completely clear of our indebtedness in a very short time. The brethren laboring with me are as good men as I could expect to be associated with. Whenever anything has been considered necessary to be done for the Work in the District, they have cheerfully gone to work and have done it. I can say that we are associated with kind-hearted Saints, who have, as a general thing, donated liberally and cheerfully to support the Work. I have advised them to pay

their Tithing, and have shown the principle to be an important one, and one that is calculated, if observed, to bring happiness to them. Well, may the Lord bless us, is my prayer. Amen.

Elder W. S. S. Willes, in representing the Norwich District, said—Brethren, I feel happy in having the privilege of meeting with you. I can say that the two days, during which we have been together, have been the happiest days of my life. I say this because I never realized the blessings of the Gospel as much as I have since I came on my mission. Thirty-three years I have been acquainted with "Mormonism," as it is termed; but I never realized its power, nor the blessings which it confers upon man, so much as I have since I came on this, my first mission—that is, my first *preaching* mission. I know the Spirit of the Lord has been with me, and I have had joy in my labors. My desire is to be useful while I am here; and even if I cannot do much good, I wish not to be the instrument of doing any evil. I can say that my District is in a healthy condition. It comprises the Norwich and Bedfordshire Conferences, and numbers 888 Saints. Some of the people in these Conferences have been in the Church upwards of eighteen years; and they think they know all about "Mormonism." They tell me they have faith in the gathering; but when I go to their houses and tell them to send one or two of their children to Zion, they cannot muster sufficient faith to do so. They think it would be better for them to go all together. They cannot see with me that it would be easier for them to accomplish their deliverance by adopting a course of this kind. The Saints pay their tithes and offerings very liberally. They who pay the most Tithing have the most to give when the Elders visit them. I have found this to be the case; and I have found, that those who do not pay their Tithing are the poorest in their means and in their faith. It is generally the poor who pay their Tithing. Those who are pretty well off think it is unnecessary to do so; and you cannot convince them that it is a duty. In the Bedfordshire Conference there have

been more added to the Church than have emigrated during the year past. Present indications are that a great many more will be added to the Church there. The Conference is presided over by Elder Thomas O. King, who is assisted in his labors by Elders David Gibson and John Rider. From the Norwich Conference there were not many who emigrated to Zion last season; but the number baptized have exceeded the number emigrated. That Conference is presided over by Elder Samuel Neslen, who is assisted by Elders George Webb, John R. Howard and John Miller. My prayer is, that the blessing of the Lord may rest upon you and all the faithful. Amen.

President Cannon stated that brother W. S. S. Willes was one of the "Mormon Battalion," and one of those who discovered the gold mines in California, which afterwards set the world agog.

The hymn "We thank thee, O God, for a Prophet," &c., was sung.

Elder John M. Kay, in representing the Birmingham District, said—Brethren, I am truly thankful to the Lord for the privilege of standing before you to report my field of labor. There are many good people in the District, and many who have been connected with the Church for a great number of years. In the Birmingham Conference there are 1,012 Saints. Elder Charles S. Kimball has been laboring with me in this Conference ever since his arrival in the country. He has done well; and I do not believe anybody, under the same circumstances, could have done better. Elders Charles Napper and Henry Bridges, as much as their employment will permit, visit the different Branches in the Conference, and, in other ways, are of great assistance in moving forward the Work. There have been 122 persons baptized in the Conference during the past year, and 92 emigrated to Zion last season. The Warwickshire Conference, which is presided over by Elder Robert Pixton, numbers 309 Saints. From that Conference there were 32 who emigrated last season, and there have been 27 baptized during the year. Brother Pixton is assisted by Elder Joshua K.

Whitney, who has labored very zealously. Elder William Timms, also, has labored as a Travelling Elder in the Conference, although he has had to work, during the week, for his living, like the rest of the Saints. Elder Charles B. Taylor presides over the Staffordshire Conference, and is assisted by Elder Finley C. Free, who has been faithful in his duties. In that Conference they have baptized as many as 68 persons during the year, and 25 have emigrated, in that period, to Zion. The Conference numbers, at the present time, 260 Saints. The District, altogether, is doing very well, and its numbers are greatly increasing. The general prospects are very fair. The Presidents of Conferences, Travelling Elders and the local Priesthood have, I am satisfied, been diligent in their duties. I have labored in this country a little over three years, during which time I have experienced great joy in all my ministrations. I do not want to think about home while I am here on my mission. I feel to labor here so long as I am wanted, and until my brethren say,—It is enough. I want salvation in the kingdom of God; and if I ever get it I must do as I am told. Let us, brethren, go home in that way that we can meet brother Brigham and brother Heber, and the rest of our brethren there, without shame.

Elder Kay bore testimony to the remarks of President Cannon upon the Word of Wisdom, and said that he had realized incalculable benefit from observing it. He concluded by exhorting the young Elders to be careful in all their movements, and to *watch themselves*, and prayed God to bless them and all His faithful servants.

President Cannon said—I presume there are not any here who feel particularly tired. I judge, however, by myself. Since I have been here my feelings have been too big for utterance, and I feel as though I could not express my feelings as I would like to do; but I pray that I may have a sufficient amount of the Spirit of God to enable me to speak with freedom and to your edification. I have been rejoiced to hear the remarks of brother Kay, for we all know that, whatever his failings, to which he has alluded,

have been, he has stood by the breach in the hour of difficulty and trouble, and when the lives of his brethren were in danger. I was glad to hear his remarks upon the Word of Wisdom, also; and I trust that every word that has been or may be uttered, upon this or any other subject, will sink into your hearts, and make indelible impressions on your minds. Every item of doctrine that may be advanced should be taken to ourselves, and then we could teach it to others. If we do not seek to incorporate any of the principles taught to us, in our own lives, we cannot expect those whom we address upon the same principles, to incorporate them in their lives. If you do not act upon the items of instruction which I may be led to impart to you, it is not presumable that you will have the same spirit that I possess. It would be the same with me, if I were to neglect the instructions and counsels that President Young imparts, from time to time, to me; I would not possess the same spirit that he is in possession of.

As the subject of emigration has been touched upon, I wish to make a few remarks relative to it. One of the Elders, in his remarks, alluded to his intention to borrow money, on his own credit, of individuals who had it, to assist those who were anxious to emigrate, and expecting to pledge himself to see it returned to those of whom it should be borrowed, when they reached Zion. Now, this is a point to which I wish to make allusion, lest a wrong impression should prevail and the Elders take a course which would involve them in embarrassment. I think it would be decidedly unwise for the Elder, who has proposed this plan for himself, to adopt it, as I am confident that he would involve himself in difficulties from which he would not be able to easily extricate himself, and it would result in injury rather than good. There is room for a great deal to be said upon this subject. While the Elders are under obligations to do all in their power to assist the Saints to gather, the Lord does not require them to carry them on their backs, or to involve themselves in embarrassments in their anxiety to assist them.

The people must learn to exert themselves, and to use their own faith and energies for their deliverance. I have heard of letters which have been recently received from individuals who have gone out to the Valley on the means of others whose sympathies have been enlisted in their behalf, expressing great complaints. I will tell you one thing that I have noticed, brethren, and that is, those who have been helped out are the first to complain, if everything does not come up to their ideas, and all their wants, real or imaginary, are not at once supplied. I expect many of you have experienced the truth of this. In many instances, the people who go to Zion on the help of others, seem to have greater difficulties to contend with than those who reach there by their own exertions. I have noticed scores of instances, in my experience, where Saints, after receiving assistance from the kindness of many of the Elders and others, have turned round and shown the greatest ingratitude. When a man has faith to emancipate himself from Babylon, by hard struggles and endeavors of his own, unassisted by anybody, there is every reason to know that such a man is a lover of his religion, and that he appreciates the home that Zion offers. He does not depend upon anyone for his deliverance from Babylon but God his heavenly Father; and it is in Him that the individual trusts, believing that his own efforts will be rewarded by the blessing of God. Now, I have come to the conclusion that I will not counsel men to give aid to anybody, unless I feel led by the Spirit to do so. There are many cases where it is wisdom, if help can be obtained, to extend it; for there are very many worthy people who would be greatly benefited by a little aid, and who, if extricated from the midst of Babylon, would appreciate the blessings of Zion, when they reached there; but I consider the practice, in the case of many persons, has had an injurious effect. Indeed, I came to the conclusion, years ago, that if a small percentage, out of those who are assisted, will do right when they reach Zion, and be grateful unto the Lord for the kindness and blessings he has extended

unto them, in delivering them from Babylon, that I should be satisfied. I have noticed that, where men have been diligent in their duties and have done all they could, reasonably, to deliver themselves from Babylon, the way has been opened by the Almighty for them to gather to Zion; and, when they went, they were filled with gratitude and joy. This is the principle upon which the Saints should be taught to act, in their endeavors to gather to Zion. They should seek to deliver themselves, and have faith enough in God, that when they have done their *best*, He will do the rest. A great many of those who have been helped in their emigration, and who have not thus exerted themselves, are now drifting off, and are filled with a bad spirit. Upon this matter, I think the brethren cannot be too careful, and, when they have any help to afford, they should act with caution, and by the dictates of the Spirit of God, upon all cases where individuals need it.

I feel on this point as I do with regard to the Elders occupying easy positions. An Elder, by being put in too easy a position, runs some risk of being stunted. Like the gathering of the Saints to Zion by their own exertions, so it is with the Elders when they are placed in a field where they have to exercise their faith and energy. I have often thought, if I were going to choose a field of labor myself, and you were going to make a selection for me, I would say, Select the most difficult field in the Mission. Why? Because I know the blessing of God would be with me, and I would then seek unto him. I know that in what is called a hard field, a man laboring in it is apt to be prompted to seek more for the assistance of the Spirit of God, and his faith in the Work is apt to be a great deal stronger than if he had a field where plenty abounded. I have, sometimes, almost wished we had no such thing as a Mission Fund, because of the effects which I have feared are wrought out in the Elders' faith. It gives me great pleasure to see an Elder going forth, in the midst of this people, to preach the Gospel, without depending upon the Mission Fund, or any other fund,

to support him. The disposition to depend upon a Mission Fund for all they need, should not possess the servants of God; it is a feeling which ought to belong to the world only—to those who preach for hire. The Mission Fund was instituted to defray the expenses of the halls where the Saints worship. The feeling that we cannot preach or go forth to proclaim the Gospel without money, and without the Mission Fund, is too much like sectarianism, and evinces, very strongly, a disposition to drift into the forms and usages of the world. It has been too commonly the practice with the Elders to lean upon their District and Conference Presidents, when they have been in want of anything, without exercising any faith, such as men of their calling ought always to possess. I would rather go among the people and pursue my calling, if it were without a coat to my back, than have a Mission Fund to call upon every time I was in need of anything, if it would have the effect of stifling my faith and preventing me from becoming a man of God, like my brethren. This is my feeling; and it is my desire to see my brethren become men of faith, and understand that they must look to God while they are travelling as the ministers of the Gospel. If you stifle that faith, and, instead of looking to the Almighty, you go to your District or Conference President when you want a coat or a pair of shoes, like a sectarian parson does to his congregation when his salary falls due, you prevent yourselves from becoming the men you should be. If the young men who are now here want to become men of God, and powerful to accomplish the good that their fathers have done, they must look upon the Work of God in its true light. I can speak from experience, when I say that, when I have had to depend upon the kindness and mercies of the people, among whom I labored to preach the Gospel, for food to eat and clothing to wear, I have had all that was necessary for my comfort furnished me, and I was exceedingly happy in my feelings. I lived near to God, who opened the way for me, and enabled me not only to live, but to preach the Gospel with abundant success.

(To be continued.)

HISTORY OF BRIGHAM YOUNG.

(Continued from page 136.)

1482
 August 8.—Attended City Council. Assisted by Elders H. C. Kimball and Geo. A. Smith, I spent several days laboring with Elder Orson Pratt, whose mind became so darkened by the influence and statements of his wife, that he came out in rebellion against Joseph, refusing to believe his testimony or obey his counsel. He said he would believe his wife in preference to the Prophet. Joseph told him if he did believe his wife and follow her suggestions, he would go to hell.

We reported to the Prophet that we had labored with brother Orson diligently in a spirit of meekness, forbearance and long-suffering. He requested us to ordain brother Amasa Lyman in brother Orson's stead. After receiving these instructions, we met brother Orson near my house, and continued to labor with him. He said to us, There is brother Amasa Lyman in your house, brother Young; he has been long in the ministry, go in and ordain him in my stead.

20.—Brother Orson Pratt was cut off from the Church, and, according to the Prophet's direction, brothers H. C. Kimball, Geo. A. Smith and I ordained brother Amasa Lyman in his stead.

26.—Met in the evening in Council with the Prophet Joseph and some of the Twelve. We received much good instruction and counsel from Joseph, relative to the situation of the Church, and the policy to be pursued in sending many Elders through the States to preach the Gospel and abuse the public mind in relation to the false statements of Dr. J. C. Bennett.

The Prophet also directed us to call a special Conference on Monday next, and nominate the Elders to go on this important mission, and give them their instructions; and that we should also get the affidavits against Dr. Bennett published, so that the Elders might have authentic and strong testimony

to lay before the public in relation to those matters.

27.—Engaged with brother Joseph and others, preparing affidavits for the press.

29.—Conference convened. Presidents Joseph and Hyrum Smith addressed the Saints; 380 Elders volunteered to go immediately on the contemplated mission.

September 6.—With Elders Kimball and Lyman, I called upon the Prophet to counsel concerning our mission to the branches and people in the States.

9.—I attended City Council, and gave in my notification of absence, and started on my mission and went to Lima.

10.—I preached in Lima. Here brothers H. C. Kimball, Geo. A. Smith and Amasa Lyman overtook me. We remained over Sunday, the 11th, and preached to a large congregation at the Grove, in Lima, and showed the falsity of Bennett's statements. We ordained 19 Elders and baptized 12.

17 and 18.—Elders Kimball, Smith, Lyman and myself held a Conference at Quincy, in the Court House. We exposed the course of Bennett and the mobocrats, and disabused the public mind, to some extent, of the prejudices recently imbibed. Governor Carlin attended one meeting.

24 and 25.—Attended Conference at Payson; Elder Kimball and myself preached.

I endeavored to get the affidavits against Dr. J. C. Bennett inserted in the *Whig* and *Herald*, at Quincy, but they refused to print them on any terms. I returned to Nauvoo, and had a number of them struck off as handbills for circulation.

I proceeded to Atlas, and found Elder Kimball. We preached in Col. Ross' brick-house.

October 8 and 9.—Attended Conference at Pittsfield. Elders Kimball, Smith, Lyman and myself preached. We proceeded to Glasgow, and held a two-day's meeting. I sharply re-

proved Elder Howard Smith, the presiding Elder, for his indolence and folly. He attempted to instruct me how to preach, in a foolish, bragga-docio manner.

—15 and 16.—We attended Conference at Apple Creek. Elders Kimball, Smith, Lyman and myself preached. Brother Kimball and I staid at Esq. Walker's.

Elder Kimball and I went to Jacksonville, and preached. We proceeded to Springfield, and preached. From

thence we returned to Jacksonville, and attended a two-day's meeting in the Court House, which Elders Geo. A. Smith and Amasa Lyman also attended. We went to Morgan City, and held a two-day's meeting, staid with brother Augustus Farnham. Nearly all these Conferences and meetings were numerously attended. We continued preaching from place to place until

November 4, when I returned to Nauvoo with Elder Kimball.

(To be continued.)

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THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' MILLENNIAL STAR.

SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1864.

FALSE ALLEGATIONS AND THEIR EXPOSURE.

By the kindness of Hon. J. F. Kinney, Delegate from Utah to the United States' Congress, we have been favored with a copy of the *Congressional Globe*, published in Washington, D.C., containing a speech made by him in the House of Representatiyes, repelling certain slanders, made by the Hon. Fernando Wood, upon the people of Utah. Mr. Wood, who is well known throughout the Union as a strong sympathizer with the South, made a flaming speech, protesting against the policy that the Federal Government is pursuing towards the rebels, styling the war an inhuman one and a hellish crusade of blood and famine. In his anxiety to bolster up his case, he drew a contrast between the course which was pursued towards the people of Utah, at the time they were in "rebellion," and the present course which is being pursued by the Administration against the South. Mr. Kinney succeeded, the next day, in obtaining the floor, and administered to him a severe and well-merited rebuke. The following extracts from his speech will be as interesting, we doubt not, to our readers, as the speech has been to us:—

"MR. KINNEY: I rise to repel the attack made upon the people I represent, by the gentleman from New York (Mr. Fernando Wood) in his speech yesterday. I should consider myself unworthy to represent that people were I to remain silent and allow that accusation, coming from the source it does, to remain unanswered and unrepelled.

The gentleman was not discussing anything which pertains to my Territory or constituents, when he descended from the legitimate argument he was making upon a Constitutional question before the House, for the purpose of travelling clear around into the Territory of Utah to attack a loyal people. I say the gentleman had no right to do this. If Utah had been before the House, or any measures affecting its interests, then, perhaps, it might have been germane for the gentleman to indulge in this vindictive attack upon my Territory. I am sorry that I have been compelled to ask the gentleman from Delaware to yield me the floor to reply to that part of the speech of the gentleman from New York.

Sir, I presume that this attack falls more harmless upon the ears of the country and the members of this House, than if it emanated from any other source in this House.

* * * * *

Why, I say, did the gentleman travel out of the order of discussion for the purpose of attacking the people I represent? Why did he do it? I will tell you why. It was because the people of Utah are loyal to the Government, and have no sympathy with rebels. I know of no other reason but this. They are loyal, and have been, to the Constitution and Government, ever since the war commenced—yea, before, ever since the people have had an organization in this country; loyal to the Government, loyal to its institutions, and submissive to its laws.

But, sir, in justice to the gentleman from Delaware I must be brief. The gentleman from New York says:—

'But, sir, that is not the only case. I come to a later and yet more pertinent and significant case—the Mormon rebellion. These profligate outcasts, who have always been hostile to your moral and political institutions, were treated with by commissioners.'

These 'outcasts'! Mr. Speaker, I am told, and this House is told, that the people of Utah are outcasts. I hurl back the accusation upon the gentleman. I pronounce it false. I pronounce the statement false that the people of Utah have ever been in rebellion against the Government or its laws. I have had some experience in the Territory of Utah for some years, as its chief justice, and I take this occasion to say that the people of that Territory have always been submissive to the laws, have always been loyal to the Constitution and the Government, and have always been obedient to the authorities of the Federal Government in that Territory. I will tell you, sir, why this formidable military force was sent to Utah in 1858. John B. Floyd was then Secretary of War, and James Buchanan was President of the United States; and it was for the purpose of bringing about this very state of things that now exists, and prepare the way for it, that a large force of ten or fifteen thousand men was sent into the Territory of Utah, and that, too, when the people of the Territory were pursuing their peaceful avocations, loyal to the Constitution and the Union. I say that there was no cause for sending that army to Utah. None existed whatever. There was no reason for it; but that arch-traitor, John B. Floyd, foreseeing, as he did, that the time was near at hand when the Southern States would revolt against the Government and establish a Government of their own, set on foot a large military force against the people of Utah, transporting to it an army at an expense of forty or fifty million dollars, thus impoverishing the United States Treasury, and for the purpose of preparing the way, by crippling the North, with a view to the rebellion which is now upon us. These men were sent to Utah with all the paraphernalia of war—with infantry, artillery and cavalry, for this purpose alone. The people were quiet; they were peaceful; they were loyal; they were submissive to the Government and to its laws. I say that it was for this purpose, and only for the purpose of impoverishing the Treasury of the United States, and of disposing of the army of the United States, for, after that army was recalled, it was engaged at Fort Crittenden in destroying the munitions of war, that they might not be brought back to the Northern States to assist in putting down this rebellion.

* * * * *

Mr. Speaker, it was for the reason I have stated, and for that reason alone, that the traitor, John B. Floyd, inaugurated this war against the people of the Territory of Utah; but I say to the gentleman, that not a gun was fired on either side, neither by the Federal troops nor by the people of the Territory. It was only the appearance of war; and it was for the purpose of destroying the arms and crippling the means of the Government, and impoverishing the Treasury of the United States, as I have stated, that this large military force was sent forth against a peaceful and loyal people. The gentleman says that the people of Utah were in rebellion. Sir, they never have been in rebellion against this Government. They have not, as the gentleman from New York has, any sympathy with rebels. The gentleman should look to his own city. I think he has been a very distinguished citizen of the city of New York, and has had the honor of presiding over that vast metropolis; and, it is said, I do not know with how much truth, that the recent riot in the city of New York, by which the streets flowed with blood, and innocent women and children were butchered—it is said that a large share of the responsibility of that riot rests upon the shoulders of the gentleman from New York. But, Mr. Speaker, when a man will stand up in the Halls of this Congress at this time, when it is important for every man, if he enunciates sentiments at all, to enunciate loyal sentiments, and attack the Government and the loyal people I represent, I trust that his attacks will be harmless and of no effect.

* * * * *

Mr. Speaker, I propose to quote a little further from the gentleman's speech; and I will say that the speech, as it appears in the *Globe*, and as it was delivered yesterday in the House, differs in some very essential particulars. Undoubtedly it has been prepared with care by the gentleman, and we have the right to take it as it appears in the *Globe*.

He says, in speaking of what he terms the Mormon rebellion:—

"It commenced early in 1857. The immediate cause was opposition to the exercise of Federal authority and the appointment of a Territorial Governor. On the 15th of September of that year, Brigham Young issued a proclamation, in the style of an independent sovereign, announcing his purpose to resist, by force of arms, the entry of the United States troops into the Territory of Utah. He proceeded to carry out the threat. He organized an army, declared martial law, seized Government fortifications, destroyed Government property, and put the Territory in a state of complete defence against the Federal army."

I ask the gentleman for his authority when he says that Governor Brigham Young seized Government fortifications and destroyed public property. If he was as familiar with Utah as he seems to be with the rebels, he would never have made that statement. There were no Government fortifications in Utah at the time, and none were seized by Governor Brigham Young or by the people of Utah.

It is true, Mr. Speaker, that when the people of Utah heard for the first time, after the Federal army was fairly on its way across the Plains, that a tremendous military force was on its way to that Territory for the purpose of destroying them, of exterminating them from the face of the earth—for the purpose of pillaging and plundering their fair possessions—it is true they did then precisely as any other people would have done under such circumstances; they prepared for their defence.

But that army entered Salt Lake City peaceably and in quiet. Not a gun was fired, not a drop of blood was shed. And this grand programme, inaugurated by Floyd for the purpose I have indicated, and as has since fully appeared to be true, after remaining there for some two years, destroyed nearly all their munitions of war (for they were engaged many months in doing it) and were then recalled, and the grand farce ended.

That is all there was of the Mormon rebellion, as the gentleman called it; not a rebellion by the Mormons, not at all, but a military expedition, set on foot and carried into effect in 1858, by John B. Floyd, for the purposes which I have already stated; and it has had its effect. It has crippled the North. For the time being it crippled and impoverished the Treasury of the United States, and Mr. Floyd and Mr. Buchanan were content, for it cost the Government nearly fifty million dollars.

Sir, the people of Utah have, under all their discouragements and embarrassments, built up a beautiful city in the midst of the great American desert. They are feeding, and have been for years, the employés of the overland mail. They are furnishing the necessary supplies for the purpose of developing the resources of the rich mineral regions which surround them. They have afforded a safe retreat from the Indians to the wayfarer, as he passes on his weary pilgrimage to the other side of the Rocky Mountains, for the purpose of developing the resources of the Pacific coast.

The time may come, Mr. Speaker, and I hope it will come during the present session of Congress, when I may have the opportunity of elaborating this subject, and showing to the American nation that the people I have the honor to represent upon this floor are a much-abused people; that they are entitled to receive, in place of the condemnation of the country and of those who represent the people in Congress, their sympathies for what they have done in establishing a colony in the great heart of the American desert, which is indispensable to the people and to the Government. Thanking, again, the gentleman from Delaware very kindly for his courtesy in yielding me the floor, I will not detain the House longer."

This manly and noble defence of his constituents, by Judge Kinney, pleased us. His acquaintance with the people is most thorough, having extended over the space of several years, during which time he has acted as the Chief Justice of the Territory, by the appointment of the Federal Government. He has fully shown that Mr. Wood must have been dreadfully "hard up" for arguments to sustain him in the position which he assumed, when he had to have recourse to what is now ridiculed, by members of Congress and public men generally in the United States, as "The Buchanan and Floyd Utah war." There is no comparison between the two difficulties,—more than that they were rebels, or sympathizers with rebels, who originated the crusade against the people of Utah in 1857-8, and they were the same rebels who originated and carried into operation the secession of the South! Further than this, there is

no room for comparison ; for, instead of the "Mormons" being rebels, they were selected as the unpopular and defenceless people who were to be victimized by the batch of traitors and plunderers, composed of the acting officers of the Government and their influential friends.

Mr. Wood, in his reply to Mr. Kinney's arguments and strictures, said that his statements were made from official data—the report of the Secretary of War to the President of the United States—as though that would entitle them to any more credit, or affect, in the least, Judge Kinney's arguments ! Who was the Secretary of War who made this report ? Why, who else but John B. Floyd, the originator of the Utah expedition—as charged by Judge Kinney, and as well known to be such by every public man in America ! Floyd, who, while holding the position of Secretary of War in the United States Government, secretly furnished his fellow-traitors in the South with arms, &c., and did everything in his power to betray that Government which he had sworn to uphold ! Floyd, who afterwards became an open rebel, and bore arms against the people of the United States, and whom they would have hanged up as a double-dyed traitor, could they have caught him. It was this traitor Floyd's report, to James Buchanan, that furnished Mr. Wood with the official data upon which, he boasts, he based his false and offensive statements against the people of Utah ! A suitable fountain whence so foul a stream should issue ! A suitable occupation, too, for so distinguished a man as Mr. Wood, to be raking in its turbid and stinking waters for the small fish he needs for his purposes !

ELEGIES.—For some reason or other, we have received, of late, a very unusual number of poetic effusions—some of them very creditable efforts, too—written by surviving kindred and associates, who possess a taste for versification, in memory of parents and children, and other relatives and friends, who have departed this life. We think, that, without exaggeration, we have poetry enough of this kind, at present, to supply the STAR with its usual quantum for the next twelve-months—and we are still receiving more. It has been an immemorial custom, among both civilized and barbarous nations, we know, to pour out their sorrow at the loss of their loved-ones in pathetic verse, expressive of their own grief and the virtues of the deceased ; and it is a custom to which we cannot take exception ; but as the space in the STAR is limited, and we think that so many elegies, however sweetly and prettily worded, would scarcely suit the taste of all our readers, we have refrained from giving them publicity, with the exception of a verse or two occasionally. We hope this explanation will be accepted by our contributors, who have furnished us with elegiac strains, as an apology, on our part, for their non-appearance.

TO BOOK-AGENTS, ETC.—We would say, for the satisfaction of those whose orders have been received for printed forms of Certificates of Membership and Licenses for Elders, Priests, Teachers and Deacons, that, in the course of a week or two, we shall have the pleasure of executing their orders. We are under the necessity, as our stock of printed Certificates has entirely run out, of working-off an additional quantity, which, but for the press of work in the printing department, we should have been enabled to do before now.

ABSTRACT OF CORRESPONDENCE.

AMERICA.—We have been favored with the perusal of a letter written at Kay's Ward. Davis Co., U. T., under date of October 27th, 1863, by Sister Elizabeth Barton, formerly of St. Helens, Lancashire, to one of the Saints in Liverpool. She says,—“I suppose I scarcely need mention that I stood the trip remarkably well all the time, for which I have ever felt thankful; for nothing tends more to comfort and happiness than the enjoyment of good health. I am happy to inform you that we have enjoyed the same blessing ever since we have been in this country; my husband has scarcely felt anything of his rheumatic pains since he arrived here, and Hyrum, I am happy to say, has wonderfully improved, and walks considerably without a crutch, and I trust he will continue to improve. * * * We have purchased a piece of ground in this place and are preparing to build upon it; we have the adobies made and the rock hauled, so we are in a fair way of accomplishing our object in that respect. Prospects are very fair for plenty of work, and I don't see anything in the way of our getting along first-rate. * * * I attended the October Conference and enjoyed myself very much in listening to the various speakers; but Brother Brigham seems to eclipse them all for plainness and to the point. I have failed to find anything different in the spiritual part of ‘Mormonism’ here to what it is in the old country; but, of course, in temporal affairs—the manner of doing business, trading, &c.,—there is a great difference. But it is the people themselves who change, if there is any change; for, as in England, you can either live your religion or not, as you please, you are your own free agent.”

LONDON DISTRICT.—Elder John L. Smith, in writing from London, under date of the 12th ult., says:—“I am enjoying myself very much in visiting the Branches in the District. I have often said that I believed there was no position in which a member of the Priesthood could do more good than in that of a Travelling Elder; and I have had, since receiving my recent appointment, occasion to prove that impression correct. It rejoices me to know that the Spirit of the Lord rests upon me in proportion to the extent of my diligence; and I can truly say, that I never felt a greater determination to live worthily of that Spirit than at the present time. It is my continual delight to learn and to do all the good I can. As far as I have been among the Saints, I have found them feeling well and determined to do all in their power towards building up the Kingdom of God; at the same time, there is room for improvement.”

C O R R E S P O N D E N C E .

ENGLAND.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE DISTRICT.

Sunderland, February 1st, 1864.
President Cannon.

Dear Brother,—Since returning from the General Council held at Birmingham, my time has been employed in

visiting the Branches of this District, in the company of Elders Cox, Felt, and Stayner; and, at each place visited by us, we held meetings, and preached to the Saints, who were glad to see us, and we endeavored to impart unto them the good influence enjoyed at the General Council.

In my labors and associations with the Saints in this District I can truly say, the Lord has blessed me, for which I feel to praise him by day and by night. In reviewing my labors, I can look back with joy and satisfaction, knowing I have endeavored, to the best of my ability, to advance the cause of truth, and to teach and instruct the Saints in the principles of our holy religion. Many have been baptized and brought into the fold of Christ; and all my efforts to do good have been seconded by those laboring with me, as well as by the local Priesthood and Saints. I believe I can represent this District as having materially improved during the past year, and the Saints as a good people. I have found in many of the Saints, fathers and mothers, and brothers and sisters, who have been exceedingly kind to me; for which I pray that the God of Israel will bless them, and, that he will hasten their deliverance from Babylon, and, above all, that they may be kept in the truth;—and I know they will be, if they continue to hearken to the counsels of the Servants of God sent to instruct them in his ways.

Although I have felt a deep interest in the Saints placed under my watch-care, yet, in bidding them adieu, I feel assured that they will still continue to thrive and increase, under the wise counsels of their newly-appointed shepherd, and that a great and good work will be done in the north of England. I am convinced that a great many who are now bound in the strong fetters of priesthood, will be liberated, and made happy in the knowledge that God has again spoken from the heavens, and restored the everlasting Gospel.

A Conference of the District was held in this place on the 31st ult., which was very well attended, and nearly every Branch was reported by its President as being in a healthy condition. The statistical and financial reports were read and gave general satisfaction. The authorities of the Church were presented and unanimously sustained, including Elder F. W. Cox as the President of the District, and Elders Joseph H. Felt, as President of the Durham Conference, and Charles W. Stayner, as President of the Newcastle-on-Tyne Conference.

The good Spirit was with us, and much good counsel and instruction were imparted to the Saints, who rejoiced exceedingly. They felt to strive, with increase zeal, and energy, to preserve their integrity to the Truth. I shall start (D.V.) to my new field of labor on the 4th inst., where I expect to enjoy myself just as much in doing good as I have here, and where I expect to find as good Saints as I have found in this District; for they have all made the same covenants, and should desire alike to obtain the same object.

May God enable us to do right, that we may be saved in his presence, is my prayer. The brethren join me in sending kind love to you and the brethren in the office. As ever, your brother,

M. F. FARNSWORTH.

SOUTHAMPTON DISTRICT.

Portsmouth, February 4th, 1864.
President Cannon.

Dear Brother,—With pleasure I take up my pen to address you a few lines. I am happy to say that my health is good; and I hope and trust that yours is, also, good. I am at present on my way through the Conference, and endeavoring to disseminate the spirit of Zion, and that peaceful and God-like influence which was felt by all at our General Council, among the people. I feel more like blowing the Gospel trumpet, long and loud, than I ever did; for Jesus said, upon one occasion, while referring to the wars and troubles which would follow the testimonies of his servants, “And ye shall hear of wars and rumors of wars; see that ye be not troubled; for all these things must come to pass,” &c. Then, again, the Son of God has said,—“And when these things begin to come to pass, then look up, and lift up your heads; for your redemption draweth nigh.” When I look to America, my native land, and let the eye of my mind survey the condition of that nation, and compare it with the predictions of the Prophet Joseph, concerning the very things which are, at present, having their literal fulfillment upon that continent, I am obliged to ask myself,—“Am I living in the day of God’s power?” Trouble

was to begin in the land of America, and should spread throughout all nations! Are these sayings being fulfilled? The whispering of the Spirit says,—Yes; the torch has been hurled forth on the continent of Europe, the nations of which are threatened with desolation. Germany and Denmark have struck the deadly blow; soon other nations will feel the dreadful effects of war. I am wending my way through my field of labor, warning the people of these events, and of the coming of the Messiah. The Saints in this part of the Lord's vineyard are being awakened to the existence of the troubles that have been spoken of.

Brothers E. F. Bird, David P. Kimball and P. C. Carstensen join me in love to yourself and all friends. Your brother in the Gospel,

WARREN S. SNOW.

London, February 9th, 1864.

President Cannon.

Dear Brother,—I embrace a few moments to give you a brief account of my late visit to Scotland. After parting with you at London, I took a passage, per the *London*, for Dundee. After a very pleasant trip of three days, I arrived at Dundee, on the evening of the 20th ult., where I had the pleasure of meeting Elder Henson Walker, who also arrived there on the same day. During our stay in Dundee Conference, we visited, in the company of Elders Matthew McCune and John Sharp, jun., many of the Saints, and attended four meetings; and I am happy to say that, before we left, the Saints were rejoicing, and manifested a feeling of unity in their midst. We left Dundee on the 25th ult., and visited several of the Saints in the Fife District, and attended seven meetings in the Edinburgh Conference. The spirit of union and love seemed to be on the increase among the Saints, in every Branch we visited. We met many who were inquiring after truth; and who expressed themselves convinced of the divinity of the principles which we advocated, and declared their intention of yielding obedience to them. This gave us an assurance that the Work of God was onward in that part of his vineyard,

and our hearts were made to overflow with blessings to the honest-in-heart, and the faithful Saints in Scotland. On the 3rd inst., I left Edinburgh, and took passage at Leith, per the *Oscar*, for London. As she sailed out of the Frith of Forth, I bade adieu to Scotland, and was soon afterwards rocking on the German Ocean. I experienced several hours' severe sea-sickness on this passage. I am now engaged in auditing the books of the London Conference, with brothers Bentley and Bartfort, who join me in love to you and the brethren in the office.

I am, as ever, your brother,
ISAAC BULLOCK.

NORWICH CONFERENCE.

Lowestoft, Feb. 15, 1864.

President Cannon.

Dear Brother,—I take the present opportunity of penning a few lines to you, that you may become acquainted with our labors and with the prospects that we have before us, in this Conference, of aiding on the Work of God; for I know that you take a most lively interest and great pleasure in hearing of its success in these, as well as in all other lands. Since I last saw you, at the Birmingham Conference, I have been actively engaged in visiting, in company with Elders Neslen, Webb and Howard, the various Branches of the Conference, and I have enjoyed myself well in my labors in endeavoring to instruct the Saints, as well as to instruct myself. In most of the Branches I have visited, and I have visited all with one or two exceptions, a lively spirit prevails; and, from the prospects now before us, I think that we will shortly be able to add considerably to our numbers, as the Saints are becoming every day more united and more zealous in their efforts to extend the influence of the Gospel; and there is, likewise, a very lively interest being manifested by strangers, who take more notice of our meetings and attend them with greater regularity than they did formerly.

Elder Neslen is assiduous in his efforts to spread the truth, and the Lord is manifestly blessing his labors, together with those of his brethren. At Crostwick, five miles from Nor-

wich, there have been four or five persons added to our number during the last few weeks, and they, with the Saints formerly there, have been organized into a Branch, and they hold meetings at the house of one of the brethren. There is every appearance that they will still add to their numbers, as there are others now investigating.

At Wymondham, Dereham and Norwich, there have several additions been made, and some are now ready to go down into the waters of baptism. The meetings in Wymondham, Dereham, Lowestoft, and in many other Branches, are well attended by strangers, and every facility is afforded them by the brethren of the Priesthood of becoming acquainted with the Gospel. Last evening our meeting at this place was well attended, there being twenty or thirty persons present beside the Saints. If the Priesthood will be united and sustained by the faith, and prayers and works of the Saints, we need have no fears for the result; and that will be beyond our most sanguine anticipations.

There has existed for some time past, and there still exists, a feeling of hatred in the bosoms of the Gentiles against the Saints in this Conference, and this to a considerable extent, neutralizes the teachings and instructions of the

Elders, and it requires us to be very circumspect in our actions, and to be entirely dependent upon the Spirit of God; and it will enable us to break through this cloud of error and darkness, and overcome this opposition of Satan. A feeling of prejudice is much manifested at times, and it deters many who are not courageous enough to brave public opinion, from mingling with us, and many will listen outside to teachings they dare not go in to receive. In many places this feeling prevails, and many will stay outside and listen. Others, more bold, will venture in of an evening, and, as I have previously said, there are many who are investigating our principles and have moral courage enough to attend our meetings despite the frowns of the world.

On Sunday, the 7th inst., we held a Conference in Norwich, and, although the day was very unfavorable, being stormy and cold, we enjoyed ourselves excellently, during the day, listening to the instructions of Elders W. S. S. Willes and S. Neslen, and of others.

I will not longer trespass upon your time, but close my communication, praying that God will bless you. I remain, your brother in the Gospel of peace,

JOSEPH G. ROMNEY.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

PRUSSIA.—The Prussian Government is about to make demonstration against Saxony by placing a *corps d'armee* in one of the Prussian provinces which previous to 1815 belonged to Saxony. On the other hand, the minor States are so incensed against Prussia that they talk of mobilising two *corps d'armee* and sending them to Holstein to enforce respect to the behests of the Diet.

DENMARK.—On the morning of the 22nd ult., an attack was made by the Prussians on Doppel, which they took after a few hours' fighting. The Danes, however, kept up the engagement until noon, when they succeeded in recovering their former position. Advices state that a monster deputation from the whole of Schleswig is expected at Kiel, to do homage to the Duke of Augustenburg. Unimportant skirmishes are continually taking place. The Danish force occupying Friedericia numbers 6,000 men, many of whom are said to be Schleswigers. It is said that England has invited the German Federation and the Powers which signed the 1852 treaty, to a Conference in London; no suspension of arms. It is also stated that the proposition has been accepted by Austria and Prussia. Orders will be issued not to advance further into Jutland.

AMERICA.—Knoxville despatches of the 31st of January report that the Federal cavalry were defeated in an engagement near Marysville, and were re-